THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXXIII.
NUMBER 19.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, MAY 10, 1886

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN 11-8
MOFUSSIL..... 13-4

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 3RD MAY.

HERR Palisa, of Vienna, has discovered another minor planet, thus bringing up the number of these small bodies to 254.

THE smallest book in the world is in the possession of the Earl of Dufferin. It is an edition of the sacred book of the Sikhs, and is said to be only half the size of a postage stamp.

THE latest advices from Berlin state that on the occasion of the recent departure of the Russian Court for the Crimea the utmost precautions were taken for the safe journey of the Imperial family, the railway lines being guarded by 100,000 men.

THE German Chancellor received an interesting letter from Paris recently. It was from a young French lady who wrote that she was yet too young to hate Bismark on account of the war of 1870, and being a great admirer of his genius, she requested to be informed of the Chancellor's health, as the French papers, either wilfully or inadvertently, gave contradictory accounts daily. Prince Bismark wrote a gallant reply to his young admirer whose name is Bernaux, and who belongs to a wealthy merchant family. He said that no war in the world could make him dislike so amiable a correspondent. He enjoyed fair health, but he had no doubt hundreds of Frenchmen would learn with pleasure that rheumatism gave him many painful hours. Bismark's young admirer is proud of her success in securing the information desired at first hand, or probably the autograph which was more at heart.

THE VICEROY holds a levee at Simla on May the 24th. A State ball takes place on May the 26th.

IT IS reported that negotiations are in progress between the representatives of a financial syndicate in London and the Indian Government for the sale of the existing railways in British Burma to an English company, which is also to undertake the construction of a line from Toungoo to Myingyan and thence from Ava to Mandalay, and eventually to Bhamo. The estimated cost of the purchase of the existing lines of railway would be 300 lakhs, while the cost of constructing new lines in Upper Burma would be 350 lakhs. It is proposed that the company should take over the existing lines in the country and construct the new lines somewhat on the same terms granted to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. The terms were by no means favourable to the Government, and are, we believe, not worth repeating. They stipulated the advancement of money, providing of the requisite land free of cost, a pretty high percentage of guarantee, and the payment of the capital cost when the line would be taken over by Government. But railways must be constructed in Burma at any cost for the benefit of British trade, and it is little good discussing whether the terms are favourable to Government or not.

PASSENGER trains running on the Jubbulpore extension of the East Indian Railway are now worked by Indian engine drivers, but orders have been issued that none but Europeans are to work troop trains or the official inspection trains. There seems to be a little inconsistency in these orders, for surely if Indian drivers can be trusted to work trains over the heavy gradients on the Jubbulpore line they are competent to drive the special trains that convey the Government and railway officials over the railway, during the periodical inspections. Possibly high railway official lives cannot be trusted in the hands of the 'blacks.'

HERE are a few facts which throw a lucid light on the beauty of criminal administration in India. The number of persons under trial last year for offences of all kinds was 226,427, of whom 70,450 were acquitted. The total number of persons tried by magistrates was 190,266, of whom 66,256 were acquitted or discharged, whilst of 7,197 appeals, 2,166 were allowed. An instructive commentary on the administration of criminal justice in India! What accounts for this large number of acquittals,—amounting to nearly one-third of the actual number of prosecutions and what percentage of the acquittals represent prosecutions by the police? Surely, it does not speak extra creditably of the administration that seventy thousand of Her Majesty's peaceable subjects should have been harrassed with vexatious proceedings or hauled up before a Criminal Court on insufficient and unreliable evidence. It is bad enough.

TUESDAY, 4TH MAY.

A WELL-KNOWN Hungarian duellist, M. Pfenni, has just celebrated, at the town of Pesth, his thirty-fifth duel by a unique banquet. Only those were invited who could prove that they had fought at least six duels. Many heroes of note were present, some with faces covered with scars, others minus an ear, and others again without an eye, or with two or three fingers missing. The least representable of all the guests was a French gentleman who had lost his nose in a combat with M. Andrassy. The "six duel" rule was strictly adhered to, except in one instance, that of a lady, who had actually killed her man—whether by the fire of her eyes or by her pistol, or both, we will not venture to say. This ornament of the fair sex was unanimously elected president of the banquet.

THE FOLLOWING passage taken from the description of the doings on the day that Mr. Gladstone promulgated his Irish scheme in Parliament, will undoubtedly be read with interest. "Before the night watchmen had been relieved on the morning of April 8 and the light extinguished at the House of Commons, members began to assemble to secure places from which to hear Mr. Gladstone's statement in the evening. By twelve o'clock every seat in the body of the House and half the seats in the galleries were reserved. The House at noon presented as animated an appearance as it usually does on important occasions between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. Members strolled in and out of the chamber, and occupied themselves with good-humoured banter. By one o'clock, with the exception of the front benches and the seats occupied by Lord Hartington, Mr. Chamberlain, and Mr. Trevelyan, every place had been secured with the exception of the back row in the Members' Gallery, above the Ministerial side, and that was rapidly filling. The outer lobbies of the house were becoming thronged with visitors anxious to obtain admission. Over 150 members had breakfast at the House, and it is estimated that over 450 members were at Westminster in the course of the morning. The Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice were in the Ladies' Gallery during Mr. Gladstone's speech, as were also the Duchess of St. Albans, Mrs. Gladstone Lady Rosebery, and Lady Spencer. At half-past three Mr. Gladstone came in, and a tremendous cheer went up in his honour; while the House actually rose at him in a fever of excitement—members on both sides of the Chamber, except on the front Opposition bench and in the side-galleries to which most of the Conservative party had been banished, rising to their feet and cheering with a wild enthusiasm. At twenty-five minutes to five he rose amid one of the loudest and most prolonged cheers that has ever been heard in the House of Commons, to unfold his Irish policy. At that moment the House was one sea of eager faces, and presented a sight such as those who have known it longest have no previous recollection of. The vacant places in the Peers' Gallery had now been entirely filled up by the arrival of the Prince of Wales and his eldest son, and in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery was a large gathering of foreign Ambassadors and members of their suites.

THE *Irish Times* says it is enabled to give the outline of an alternative scheme dealing with the Irish question. This scheme has been prepared by Mr. Trevelyan, and (it believes) is in the main features in harmony with the ideas of the Marquess of Hartington on the subject. The chief heads of the measure are as follows:—"The control of the police and the administration of the law in all its departments to remain in the hands of the Imperial Parliament. The election of a fully representative body for the control of local affairs, its powers and limits of operation to be defined at the outset by Parliament at Westminster, and not interfered with subsequently. The allotment to Ireland of the quota of money now paid from the Exchequer for national education in the country; the disposal of this fund to be in the hands of the new elective bodies which would also have charge of the higher and middle class education of the country. Mr. Trevelyan (says the *Irish Times*) considers that if such a scheme were adopted, the presence of Irish members at Westminster would be an anomaly; and would not tend to facilitate any Government in dealing with matters of grave imperial importance, for they would still continue to have a casting vote whenever it suited their purpose.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH MAY

HIS HIGHNESS the Nawab Nazim of Moorshedabad has made a handsome donation of Rs. 5000 to the Calcutta Zoological Gardens.

AN IRON safe in a Government office at Alexandria, in Southern Russia, was recently broken open, and 10,000 roubles were stolen. A note left behind stated that the money had been taken by order of the executive committee of the Narodnaia Volia. Very gentlemanlike and corteous for the theives to have left behind the edifying note. This reminds us of the old Bengal days when the gallant dacoits used to give previous intimation by letter or otherwise of their intended visit. Only, the process is reversed in civilized Europe, for previous intimation might mean powder and shot.

THE MISSION MANIA has caught France as a matter of course. At Paris it is said that a syndicate for the exportation of French produce will shortly send a commercial mission to Central Africa, to try and open a market there for manufactured goods. Similar missions will go to Tonquin, Annam, Cochin-China, and Cambodia.

THE CHIEF Commissioner of Burmah has issued an order that, for the future, no villages are under any circumstances to be burnt as a punishment. "Cases have occurred in which the villages where dacoits have been harboured or have taken refuge have been burnt. Such severities cannot be resorted to without in any case inflicting punishment upon innocent victims. They are sometimes—though not always—necessary and justifiable incidents of a state of war; but it is impossible to conceive an adequate warrant for them in a country which the sovereign Power is endeavouring to pacify, and in which there is no organized enemy in the field. Besides, the presence of dacoits, in a village must, in some instances at all events, be a fact for which the villagers are not responsible." All honor to Mr. Bernard. But obtuse people will interpret his sense of justice into weakness, and will clamour for a "strong" man, who will ruthlessly burn villages and gibbet villagers in the name of the pacification of the country, though he may be ever so powerless against the "dacoits" proper.

THE draft of a Bill to provide for the protection of pilgrims at the port of Bombay is published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. The object of this bill is briefly to secure the proper protection of pilgrims proceeding from Bombay to Jeddah. It has been found that the pilgrims, many of whom are poor ignorant persons, are often exposed in Bombay to unscrupulous treatment at the hands of brokers. It is proposed, therefore, to enact that no one shall act as a pilgrim-broker without a licence, thus securing due control over the transactions of these persons. The Bill also legalises the appointment of a Protector of Pilgrims for the port of Bombay. The Protector will be subordinate to the Commissioner of Police, and will advise and generally assist pilgrims during their stay in Bombay whilst proceeding to or returning from the Hedjaz, and will exercise supervision over the proceedings of licensed pilgrim-brokers. He is also empowered to inspect ships carrying pilgrims. The nuisance is keenly felt in Bengal also, but our Government is busy in developing Patwari Bills.

MR. GLADSTONE has been elected President of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution. How versatile must be the genius that rules nations and countries.

IT IS stated that Mr. W. R. Kennedy, Q. C., has declined the post of Chief Justice of the North. Western Provinces. What is the why of it? Was not there sufficient inducement or was it anything else? But why should the Government blindly persist in refusing to recognise Justice Douglas Straights'

superior claims, and insist on importing raw and unworkable materials?

AFTER having been condemned as unfit for occupation on several occasions, it has at last been decided to remove the military prison at Lucknow from the Kaisarbagh to the Cantonments. In the meantime it is asked what has become of the new Ranikhet prison, the foundations of which were laid some years ago. The Kaisarbagh prison is a thorough nuisance to the neighbourhood and the good people living in it will be heartily glad of the removal.

THURSDAY, 6TH MAY.

THERE are already over 21,000 troops in Burma, and the regiments placed under orders to reinforce the garrison will, of course, considerably augment the number. The little bill for these is likely to be a trifle more than Sir Auckland Colvin's budget calculations estimated on an army of 5,000 men. And all this and more is wanted for the suppression of but a few "dacoits." The rainy weather will not improve matters in the least, and it is fast approaching.

IT IS STATED that His Highness the Maharajah Scinda, who has recently made rapid progress towards recovery, will shortly pay a visit to Simla for the benefit of his health, and to confer with the Viceroy regarding the administration of his State.

AFTER receiving Theebaw at Ratnagherry, Mr. Arthur Crawford went to Simla, where the question of the allowance to be made for maintaining the ex-King's *entourage* has to be decided.

WE ARE informed that a slight improvement is reported in General Hughes' state of health. He is, however, still confined to the house. Dr. McConeK has been summoned from Calcutta.

MR. G. D. BURGES, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, has been appointed as Commissioner of the Arrakan Division, Burmah, in the place of Colonel E. B Sladen.

THE war in Achin still continues to drag along. The latest news is to the effect that the Achinese are still troubling Langkat and Teniang, and the troops in the field have been unable be check them. The Achinese had also succeeded in persuading the Bataks on the tableland to join them against the Dutch. They should be shot as the Burmese are.

"THE ARRIVAL of the mail steamer *Verona*, in which the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh left London on the 31st of March, brought a few additional particulars respecting his voyage and detention at Aden. Passages had been engaged for the Maharaja and his family, and he was accompanied by his wife and six children. Victor and Frederick, the elder sons, are aged, respectively, about twenty-one and seventeen, the third son, a mere child, being the youngest of the family. The remaining children are daughters. The Maharaja created a very favourable impression on his fellow-passengers, with whom he and his sons freely associated. The steamer entered Aden harbour on the night of the 20th. Brigadier-General Hogg, the Resident, went on board and informed the Maharaja that, in accordance with instructions received from the Government of India, he would not be permitted to proceed further. Such a communication had not been altogether unexpected by His Highness, who feared at the commencement of the voyage that his detention would take place at Gibraltar. Between Suez and Aden the Maharaja surprised those on board by discarding the European dress and hat which he had hitherto worn, and appearing in native costume, with a Panjabi puggaree, supplementing the transformation at the same time by substituting the Oriental *salaam* for the ordinary English salutation. The mail steamer stayed at Aden throughout the night. On the following morning the Maharaja and his family, accompanied by an old Sikh attendant, were landed, and proceeded to the Residency, where they remain. He offered no opposition to the Government orders, but drew attention to his arrest, and pointed out that he did not quit his steamer voluntarily, predicting that a great State trial would follow."

A COMMITTEE appointed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to consider Mr. Ilbert's draft Indian Bankruptcy Bill has, after thorough discussion of its provisions, reported adversely on the proposal to abolish imprisonment for debt in India. The Chamber declares that the general opinion amongst merchants and bankers is against the abolition of imprisonment from a mercantile point of view. The change, it considers, "would be too radical, and, by altering the basis on which business has been conducted in this country from time immemorial, might seriously interfere with the ordinary course of trade." The report also calls attention to the facility with which fraudulent debtors escape their responsibilities by the simple expedient of taking refuge in a Native State. "Amongst a certain class of Native traders—and that by no means the lowest—this is a very common means of evading punishment; and, owing to the ease with which it can be accomplished, it tends greatly to encourage fraudulent bankruptcy." The Chamber considers that if it is made possible for the writ of the Bankruptcy Court to take effect in Native States reckless trading amongst dealers will receive a death-blow which no other form of legislative enactment could administer. The Chamber further suggest that all bankrupts should be disqualified from acting as members of Council, Justices of the Peace, Members of Corporations, Directors of Port Trusts or Harbour Boards, or Joint Stock Companies, making future eligibility for these offices dependent on the nature of the Court's certificate. The Chamber seems to have no knowledge of the law in England.

FRIDAY 7TH MAY.

MR. BOURDILLON, Inspector-General of Registration, Bengal, goes on leave for six months at the end of this month. Mr. Blythe, now acting as Chief Secretary, will officiate for Mr. Bourdillon when relieved of his present appointment by the return of Mr. Peacock. Till then Mr. Risley, now on special duty, will probably fill the temporary vacancy.

THE NEW Government of India loan is needed, we understand, for the usual Public Works purposes; partly for settling certain railway debentures; and partly for paying off an old sicca rupee loan, the holders of which have the option of payment in London in sterling. The portion of the loan to be devoted to Public Works will amount to about three-and-a-half millions, which is somewhat in excess of the sum obtained by the usual Public Works loan. The remainder will be applied to the other two purposes noted.

THE Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—"The news from Belgium is read with the greatest interest, especially since the striking and alarming statements made by Prince Bismarck in the Reichstag, which have opened the eyes of the Berlin public to the extreme gravity of the Socialist question. If the report, which has been spread in diplomatic circles, to the effect that Prince Bismarck has proposed to Belgium a convention for the mutual surveilance and extradition of Anarchists, proves correct, we may expect serious international complications. It is evident that a perfect understanding exists between the Anarchists of Belgium and France. The promoters of the Decazeville and Charleroi riots expect that the movement will be followed by the workmen of the European States. It is by no means surprising that, considering the importance of the propagandea exercised by Socialist leaders in Germany, Prince Bismarck should feel very anxious."

AMONG the works lately dispersed in Messrs. Sotheby's rooms there was a copy of the rare 1640 edition "of Shakespear's Poem," and of the first issue, according to Mr. Halliwell of the "Midsummer Nights Dream," printed by James Roberts in 1600; and of the "Merry Wives of Windsor," issued in 1619; also of that still rarer tract "Sir John Old-castle, the Good Lord Cobham," attributed to Shakespeare on the title page, but actually written by Munday, Drayton, and Wilson Hathway.

THE total excise revenue realised last year by the Bombay Government from spirituous liquors and intoxicating drugs other than opium, was Rs. 71,87,649 as against Rs. 64,64,569 in the previous year. This included the receipts from Sind and Aden.

THE Seventh International Oriental Congress will be held at Vienna from September the 27th to October 2, 1886. Archduke Rainer has been pleased to accept the Protectorate of the Congress. The Committee will endeavour to obtain for members attending the Congress a reduction of fares on Austro-Hungarian railways and steamers. Orientalists intending to read papers at the Congress, to make any other communication, or to further the objects of the Congress in any other way, are requested to signify their intention to the Committee before the 1st of August.

MRS ANANDABAI JOSHI was graduated in medicine with 32 American ladies in Philadelphia Woman's Medical College last month.

THE transfer of the management of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital from the Government to the Municipality of Bombay imposes a most onerous duty and serious risk not only on the Corporation and the non-official medical profession but on the Indian public in general of Bombay. Its working will of course be jealously watched by the Medical Department and by Government, as well as the European public, and the success of the Municipality, which there is little reason to doubt, will but add to the many proofs of the fitness of the people to administer their own affairs.

IN CALCUTTA we have neither a Goculdas Tajpal Hospital nor a Government that can be induced to trust in a body of Baboo sanitarians, who don't understand their business and require a Health Society to lead them out of stench and stink by the nose. If such a thing were possible here the experiment would be a very useful one.

SATURDAY, 8TH MAY.

IS IT true, that Lord Dufferin is contemplating the adoption of a sterner policy in the Government of India? Such has been the whisper for some time past, and in support of its credibility it is alleged that certain secret despatches have been sent home in disparagement of the power and position of the native press and of the influence of the leaders of the political associations and movements of the day. We should like to know what the truth is. It is undesireable and imprudent to let vague and indefinite rumours like these to float about at random.

BEACH, the sculling champion, has left Australia for England. On his arrival he will issue a challenge to the world to row him on the Thames.

A VIOLENT quarrel exists at the present time between Mr. W. H. Smith and Lord Randolph Churchill (writes the London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury*). "What exactly the cause is is not known, but it has both a personal and political element. It is said that Mr. W. H. Smith is in favour of the principle of Mr. Gladstone's Irish land scheme, and that having expressed this view, Lord Randolph Churchill forthwith fell foul of him, and abused him in the most violent manner. The difference, however, has created a very bitter feeling, and I believe that Lord Cranbrook, in the absence of Lord Salisbury, has been called in to endeavour to arrange the dispute." Some say this is fiction, pure and simple.

THE Emperor of Germany has lived to see the population of his capital become nearly seven times greater than when he was born. Happy monarch!

MATRIMONIAL agencies are evincing swindling tendencies. The proprietor of such an agency at Paris has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment for swindling, by getting a fee of 100f. from a client, and then, after a certain period of negotiation, throwing the case up, on the pretext that the party was not sufficiently good looking. This is just what might have been expected of these glorious appenages of civilization. They should call in Sir Madhava Rao to the rescue.

THE American colony in Paris is just now shocked by the elopement of a young American married lady with a well-known French Viscount, who is also married. The lady who is very beautiful, is connected by birth, as well as by marriage, with some of the leading American families of New York and New England origin, who have, for years past, resided in Paris. She is also a distant relative of a young and gifted American *prima dona*. She left in her deserted home three little children, the youngest of whom is only 18 months old. She must have been originally married according to the Hindu ritual without a free exercise of her choice. She should have followed the example of Rukmabai.

A PARLIAMENTARY return has been issued so far as it can be given, of the total sums spent by the Imperial and Indian Governments on naval and military operations in, or connected with, Egypt, on its civil administration, and on any other matters relating to that country since January 1, 1882. up to March 31, 1885. Including £21,415 expended by the Foreign Office during the whole period, the total amount was £9,415,968. Of this £5,134,171 was spent in the year 1882-83, and £3,475,377 in 1884-85. From January 1,1882, to June 1,1885, 79 officers of the Army and 1,495 men lost their lives and 303 officers and 5,084 men were invalided home. Between that date and May 26 last 281 officers and men of the Royal Navy died, and 1,176 were invalided home. Up to July last the Indian Contingent had lost 107 men by death, 300 being invalided. What fraction of the above little bill will the Government of India have to pay?

A RATHER extravagant method of suicide was that adopted by a French artilleryman stationed at the Fontainebleau Barracks in Paris. He charged a big gun with a box containing no less than 123 large bullets; then he elevated the gun so that it should be on a level with his chest, and then, by a mechanical arrangement, he discharged it.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1886.

PUBLIC OPINION IN ENGLAND.

ENGLAND is on the eve of an important revolution. No political convulsion is necessary to insure its success. Public opinion has recognised its necessity. The old land-marks are fast disappearing. The co-ordination of the orders of society has been rudely shaken. The old beliefs are decaying, and new ideas, and new habits of thought are taking their place. Changes in fact are perceptible in all departments of life, and those who have watched the movements of public opinion are prepared for the speedy advent of the new order of things.

The sure index of the momentous changes which are going on in English society is to be found in the proposed legislation regarding the land laws of the country. The first Lord of the Treasury was asked, not long ago, in the House of Commons, whether it was the intention of Her Majesty's Government, during the present session, to introduce a Bill for the purpose of cheapening the transfer of land and house property. Mr. Gladstone said this question was now under the consideration of the Lord Chancellor. A Bill has been introduced which would place real property on the same footing as personal as regards the administration of a deceased person's estate. Land would thus vest in the personal representatives, and be capable of being disposed of by them, subject to the same rights and obligations as personalty. The changes which are proposed to be effected will best be explained by the programme which was laid before the Lord Chancellor by the Free Land League which waited in deputation on his Lordship. The subjects dealt with in this programme embraced some of the most vital questions regarding the land laws of the country. The comprehensive character of the changes proposed will be seen from the objects aimed at by the League. These objects were—The abolition of the law of primogeniture, the abolition of copyhold and customary tenure, the prohibition of the settlement of land upon unborn persons and the general power of creating life estates in land, the registration of all interests in the property, provision for the sale of encumbered settled property, the preservation of commons and of popular rights in land and water, and the restoration of rights illegally taken away in recent years, the enfranchisement of long leaseholds, and the amendment of the law of landlord and tenant. The nature of the proposed legislation will not perhaps be easily understood by our readers. In the general law of our country, the rule of primogeniture does not exist, and we are so familiar with the rule of equal division, that it is difficult for us to realise the importance of the proposed reform. England is such a small country, and the landed property in the country is so limited in extent, that if the rule of primogeniture be abolished the power of the territorial aristocracy in the country will soon pass away. It has been the constant aim of legislators from a remote period, to preserve large properties intact, and not to break them up in small allotments. The irresistible consequence of the proposed reform will be the extinction of large landed proprietors as a class. Public opinion now is in favor of the reform. Hardly any one now, we are told, is for the maintenance of the law. The Lord Chancellor said that he always contended that the law was a thoroughly unjust one, and there was not the slightest reason for making the disposition of a man's property in cases of intestacy of real estate in any way different from the disposition of his personal estate. Cases of a painful character often come before courts which leave no room for doubt that great hardship and injustice are done by the operation of this law. "Although," said the Lord Chancellor, "people may avoid doing injustice by making their wills, as long as human nature is what it is, many people will not take that step with the consequence that great injustice often results to their families." With regard to the settlement question his Lordship expressed his opinion that "having regard to the limited quantity of land and the interest of the public in its productiveness, there is a legitimate right of interference in the mode of dealing with it by settlement or otherwise." The demand for the amendment relating to landlord and tenant is simply a demand for "three acres and a cow." To our mind it will not be necessary to make any amendment of the present law of landlord and tenant. When the law of primogeniture is abolished, within a very short time very few landed proprietors will be possessed of more than "three acres and a cow." If all or even any part of the changes, we have indicated above be effected the dead level system would be thoroughly established in the country, and with the change of the agrarian laws, the character of the social and political institutions will be materially altered. The current of public opinion is so strong now in favour of the so-called reform, that we are afraid the present Government will soon carry out measures which will boulverse the present organization of the social order. The theories and radical ideas regarding landed economy which are now controlling public opinion and the action of the present Government in England, will soon be imported in their entirety into India, and it will not be long before we may expect a "three-acres and a-cow Bill in the Indian Legislature. It is foreshadowed in Mr. Gladstone's expropriation scheme, and if it be carried in the English Parliament, we may suppose that some day such a measure would be adopted here. The fate of the landed aristocracy in England will soon be that of India, and if Mr. Gladstone's Government remains for a short time more in power, the doom of our Zemindars and Talukdars is not far distant.

It is not, however, with regard to land-laws alone that reforms are being sought in England. Religious opinion also is undergoing a radical change. Every careful observer must have noticed the progress of English opinion on this subject. The old forms of Church Government are still preserved, but the disendowing question is being actively discussed, and the result can be easily anticipated. The old theological ideas have been materially modified, and the current of thought now is proceeding upon an entirely different line. It has been unjustly said of the Hindu creed that the religious code, properly so called, is entirely dissociated from the ethical code—that Hindu principles of morality are not based upon, and are unconnected with, the orthodox Hindu religion. Those who say so are ignorant of the first rudiments of our religion. But let that pass. What is sought to be attached as a stigma to the tenets of Hindu religion, is, according to modern philosophers, the necessary outcome of progressive ideas of theology. One of the most eminent thinkers of the present day tells us that with the spread of true scientific culture, whatever may be the medium, historical, philological, philosophical or physical, through which that culture is conveyed, and with its necessary concommitant, a constant elevation of the standard of a veracity, the end of the evolution of theology will be like its beginning—it will cease to have any relation to ethics. Well, this evolution has been reached in England, and instead of the traditionary forms of belief, we find various forms of intellectual shadow-worship which are profoundly influencing the social organization of the country.

The increase of population in England is abnormal. The pressure is so great, that the country can no longer meet the physical wants of its inhabitants. Emigration on a large scale has become a State necessity. England is trying in vain to shake off the canker of pauperism which is knawing at her vitals. Distress and poverty are deep and wide-spreading. The number of persons receiving relief is no less than 770,570. It is only paupers who would seek this form of charitable relief. The returns show that there is unusual distress also among persons above the pauper class. Poverty and distress, in England, notwithstanding her enormous wealth, have become chronic in the working classes. The least depression of trade, the slightest variation of the weather, affects their well-being, and it has become absolutely necessary to find means to remove the cause of the present distress. The fact is the wealth of England is in the hands of a limited class of persons, and the working people live from hand to mouth. It has become extremely difficult to find employment for the growing population. Hundreds of thousands are leaving the mother country every year, and the emigration returns show that the number of emigrants in 1884 was 303, 901. In 1882 and 1883 the number was considerably more than this. It is quite clear that the State must provide for an annual surplus of at least *three hundred thousand* persons. "The problem is enough," we can very well understand, "to baffle the most sanguine political economist who ever lived." Knowledge and intelligence are spreading among the people, the population is abnormally increasing, and the means of livelihood, notwithstanding the extensive commerce of the country, are becoming scarce. The consequence is discontentment is widespread and the people long for a change, be it for better or worse. This discontentment showed itself in a marked manner in the serious riot which took place in the heart of London the other day. What does such a riot signify? The mere fact of its taking place in what is known as the metropolis of the world points to the conclusion that the people are not satisfied with the inequalities of the present order of society. The doctrines of socialism are openly preached, and the rights of labour as against capital are being recognized. The knights of labour are pushing their doctrines to their logical consequences, and the object they aim at is reconstruction of society on an entirely new basis. Irish discontent has forced the Government to initiate a measure which will, it is said, "introduce the principle of dissolution into the very heart of the British empire." The introduction of the Crofters' Bill shows that discontentment in Scotland also is finding its expression in the British Legislature. The latest reports inform us that the Crofters are enlarging their demands. In most momentous subjects public opinion is thus in an anarchical state. The free-trade idolatry is growing out of fashion. There was a time when whoever ventured to breathe a word against the abolition of corn-laws, and the removal of all duties on foreign goods which followed that repeal, was set down as a ignorant boor who was entirely without the pale of the civilizing influences of the nineteenth century. The Cobden Club literature teemed with tirades against "protection" in all shapes and forms, and free-trade droctrines guided British legislators in framing the laws of the country. All that, however, is changing now. People in India are anxiously watching the movement of public opinion in all these subjects, because all our political institutions, nay even our social organization to a certain extent, will be affected by the moral revolution which is now being effected in England.

VILLAGE SANITATION.

THE question of improving village conservancy and sanitation has recently been under the consideration of the Government of Bombay, and the Governor in Council has recorded an important Resolution on the subject. The Army Sanitary Commission, as the reader knows, have for some time past insisted on the necessity of diffusing sanitary knowledge among the people of India. In one of their reports they remarked that "to suppose for a moment that the Indian people cannot be raised out of the pestilence-breeding habits which have descended to them through ages would be to suppose that they differed essentially from all races in this matter. They did not see any reason why any student leaving any college throughout India, should not carry with him a sufficient knowlege of sanitary requirements, to enable him to estimate their importance to the health and civilization of his countrymen and so to aid by his example and influence improvements among the existing generation." In the pride of modern science and the utter ignorance of the sanitary rules of the Hindoos, the Army Sanitary Commissioners may be permitted to have their fling against the people of this country, particularly as they mean well and we should not find fault with them when they suggested that the elementary principles of

village sanitation might be enforced on the people by simple village rules through the influence of head men, local proprietors, and other influential persons ; and that short and explicit rules framed by the Sanitary Commissioner of each province might be issued for the guidance of the people.

Lord Reay has just given effect to these suggestions in the Presidency under his rule. The Resolution recorded by his lordship says :—" The Governor in Council has considered with great care the suggestions which have been made to him with reference to the increase of guarantees for the preservation of the health of the body of the people not only by the Sanitary Department, but also by those whose district experience entitles them to his best attention. The great advance made in the direction of the improvement of conditions under which this object can be attained, entails an immense responsibility on those who are made aware of the precepts of sanitary science. Government cannot, however, lose sight of the fact that the means at their disposal are limited, that a line must be drawn between the exercise of their power and exercise by the private individual of his judgment. The fact that the latter probably will in most cases be erroneous, does not endow Government with compulsory powers to enlighten the ryot, or to oblige him to reconstruct his dwelling in accordance with the theoretical exigencies of sanitary architecture which in almost every instance would exceed his limited means. Taking into account the limited powers of Government and the limited means of the individuals, the efforts of Government must be tentative and fall short of the high ideal which naturally commends itself to those who are devoting their lives to the great cause of reducing the evils by which life is threatened." The view which Lord Reay has taken of the duty of Government in the matter of promoting village conservancy and sanitation is thoroughly sound. The carrying out of the principles of sanitary science is mainly a question of pounds, shillings and pence. Where is the money required for introducing improvements in the rural tracts to come from ? Lord Reay justly remarks that the means at the disposal of Government are limited, and that the State would not be justified in compelling the poor villager to reconstruct his dwelling in accordance with the theoretical exigencies of sanitary architecture. This is the language of genuine statesmanship. The enthusiastic sanitarians, who are so anxious to force their pet theories upon the people, would endow Government with compulsory powers in dealing with this matter. But no sensible and right-thinking person would support such a monstrous proposal. The question of the soundness of the theories apart, our Government must be content to advance very slowly in the path of rural sanitary reform. The task of reconstructing Indian villages after the model prescribed by the Army Sanitary Commission is quite impossible, and the sooner this is clearly understood the better. It cannot be too carefully borne in mind that the modification of the habits of millions of poor and ignorant people, who are welded to the usuages that have prevailed for unnumbered generations, and which have all the weight of antiquity and experience, by theories yet unproved—theories only without the voucher of Indian experience, must be a slow operation. We fail to see how, under existing circumstances, the Government can take any steps in the way of direct interference for promoting village sanitation. At present the work of keeping the people alive is more than can well be accomplished. To try to keep them in Hygeia when they are in want of bread would be an undertaking worthy of Don Quixote.

The Government of Bombay, however, believes that there are some evils which can be removed or avoided under existing conditions of Indian Society. Limiting village sanitation to what is supposed to be absolutely necessary and practicable, the Governor in Council directs the attention of Collectors to the desirability of securing a supply pure of water in the rural tracts. No more legitimate use, pertinently observes Lord Reay, can be made of local funds ; and his lordship impresses upon Collectors the necessity of deferring expenditure of a less urgent character until this crying want is satisfied. The second measure recommended by the Government of Bombay is daily scavenging. This can be done easily where hereditary scavengers exist. But in places where there are no hereditary scavengers, Lord Reay recommends the employment of paid ones. He thinks it possible to obtain scavengers by giving persons of the scavenging class, holdings to settle down in the village grants of land. The Bombay Government is in favour of increasing the emoluments of the village scavengers. They have, by custom, claims on the villagers for doles of grain &c. As the law at present stands, these claims can only be enforced in the civil courts. But the Bombay Government has decided to provide by legislation that in future such claims shall be investigated by the revenue officers, and if allowed, shall be enforced as a revenue demand. The proposed legislation we have no hesitation in saying, will involve the infliction of much hardship and oppression on poor villagers. It is needless to say that in such matters the people cannot expect to obtain even-handed justice from the revenue courts. It is also proposed to utilize the services of patels or headmen in villages for promoting rural sanitation. The patel would be required by legislation to punish breaches of the general and special sanitary regulations for his village, by fine to be recovered as land revenue. The powers of patels would be enlarged with a view to enable them to deal with most offences against village sanitation. We would remind Lord Reay and his counsellors that when the question of making head men responsible for the sanitation of villages came up before the Government of Lord Lytton, they decided against the measure on the ground that it would cause irritation among the people. This argument has not lost its weight by lapse of time. To invest village patels with the proposed powers would be to furnish them with unlimited opportunities for extortion, which they will not fail to turn to account. The contemplated legislation would be a terrible engine of oppression in the hands of the police and patels.

THE CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Negociations are, we understand, in progress for the transfer of the Calcutta Public Library to the town Corporation. The terms proposed are—(a) that " the present Library should be maintained as a free Library for the town and suburbs to which all respectable citizens should be admitted for purposes of reading and study on the premises ;" (b) that a " Lending Department should be maintained for the use of subscribers and holders of shares in the present Library ;" (c) that the management should be vested in a Council of twelve members, of whom 6 are to be nominated by the Municipality, 4 by representatives of the proprietors of the present Library, and 2 by Government "to look specially after the large interests which the Government has in the collection ;" (d) " that the Municipality shall be empowered to levy a Library rate *not exceeding one pie* in the rupee of the town assessment, for the maintainance of the free Library and the repair of the building &c. ;" (e) " that the Government should provide suitable accommodation for the Agricultural and Horticultural Society elsewhere, so that it may make over its portion of the Metcalfe building to the Library," or the Municipality should buy up that portion. We cannot say we much like the scheme ; it smells too much of red-tape. The Library has hitherto been a perfectly independent institution, totally unconnected with Government. The house was erected with funds raised by public subscriptions, and the books purchased with the proceeds of shareholders' contributions and monthly subscriptions ; and we cannot see on what ground the Government should now claim a prominent share in this management. The reason assigned by Mr. Harrison is " the large interests the Government has in the Library collection." But this seems to be a mere stop-gap, got up for the sake of building up an argument. To the best of our information and belief the Government has no interest whatever in the Library collection. Doubtless it gave the Library between 3 and 4 hundred volumes of old books, when the College of Fort William was abolished ; but it was a free gift, sanctioned by the Court of Directors nearly half a century ago, and that can give the Government no lien on the institution. At the beginning of this century the Government of India sanctioned a grant of Rs. 500 per mensem for the support of the Agri-Horticultural Society, but never put forth a claim to a voice in the management of that body. When subsequently the grant was capitalised, and a piece of land worth a lakh of rupees was given for a garden for the Society, no idea struck the Government to make that an opportunity for thrusting two or more Government members on its Council. The same was the case with regard to the grants made to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and to other public institutions of the country. At the time of the abolition of the College of Fort William, the Government gave the Asiatic Society over five thousand MSS. in Arabic, Persian, Ordu and Sanskrit, besides 3 to 4 hundred volumes of rare European books on art and history, but it never obtained any voice in the affairs of the Society, nor in the custody of those works, and it certainly cannot claim to get them back. As a matter of fact the books given to the Public Library form but a small fraction of over five-and-thirty thousand volumes which constitute the Library collection, and they are the least read and rarely enquired after. The whole of them may be taken away without the Library or the public perceiving the loss. Nor will the purchase of the Agri-Horticultural Society's share of the house at Government cost necessarily produce such a lien. The Government has given land for useful institutions scores of times, but rarely made that the basis for interference, direct or indirect, in their private affairs. It is the merest sham, therefore, to talk of " the great interest" of Government. The disproportion, too, between 4 representatives of proprietors who are legally and actually owners of the whole collection and 2 representatives of the Government, which, after making an absolute gift of 400 volumes now foists in a claim, appears prodigiously absurd, particularly when it is borne in mind that the Government nominees are to be backed by six Municipal members who may be all Government servants, and must under any circumstance be overwhelmingly official. This arrangement will entirely take away the popular character, of the institution, and convert it into a Government Department, in which the public can have no voice and the four proprietors must as a matter of course count as mere ciphers. The aim, however, obviously is to effect such a conversion. The proprietors by their private efforts got up the Library, and have for half a century managed it with great success, so as to produce the largest Library of general literature in India. But most of them are now Indians, and, as such eyesores to Government, and hence the desire to oust them from the possession of property which has cost upwards of three lakhs in getting up. This desire first manifested itself some seven or eight years ago. The requirements of the Library have outgrown its resources. The resources, too have of late been crippled. In former days the *creme de la creme* of European society, whose demand for Zolas and Ouidas are the largest, remained in Calcutta all the year round, but now they pass eight months of the year at Simla or Darjeeling, and not a few in England, and the number of first class subscribers have greatly fallen; but the Library for all that has to take in the usual supplies, and it fails to make the two ends meet, and those who are the longest away every year are the most forward in denouncing the Library authorities for scanty supplies. The authorities felt they could not do more than what they did with the resources at their command and applied to Government for a subsidy, in the same way in which state grants are given to national libraries in Europe. A grant of 4 or 5 hundred rupees a month would have sufficed, and it was nothing extravagant to give. But the Bengal Government would not think of such an aid. It proposed, through Mr. Mackenzie, that it was willing to make a grant, provided the Library authorities permitted the removal of the anomaly of a " native management" by taking in a large number of official directors and giving the Government a potential voice in the affairs of the Library. The authorities, however, failed to perceive the philosophy of self-negation and virtual surrender of the Library to Government, and " thankfully" (save the mark) declined the offer. The offer was

renewed in a slightly modified form two or three years ago by Sir Rivers Thompson's Government but with no better result; and we have now got it through Mr. Harrison. Local self-Government is the great political cry in England just now, and we have had it rung through the seven notes of the gamut in this country since the publication of Lord Ripon's minute on the subject; but the Government of Bengal has never evinced any sympathy for it, and has done every thing in its power to destroy it, in the laws which they have enacted. The fact must be evident to all who will patiently compare the Municipal and Local self-Government Acts of Bengal with those of the other provinces of India. The suppression of all local, popular, independent efforts and the centralization of power in the hands of Government through its prefects is the primary object aimed at, and Mr. Harrison, having drafted the new Municipal Bill for Calcutta, took in hand the only public Institution which is governed principally by the Bengalis. The conditions proposed, except those which are formal or routine, are all very suspicious looking. The Library is at present free and open to the public at large, without any distinction of country, caste, condition or color; but under Mr. Harrison it is in future to be open only to "respectable citizens." What the word "respectable" means we do not care to enquire; we know that in Mr. Harrison's vocabulary, no one who does not wear English trowsers is "respectable," and therefore not allowed to enter the band part of theEden gardens, though it is avowedly kept up at the cost of the town land for the health and recreation of the public, not excepting the Indians. Now, it so happens that one of the proprietors, who is a member of the Managing Committee is averse to trowsers, and goes about even in English society in his *dhoti*. and he must necessarily be excluded as not coming under the category of "respectable." He is seen in the Council room of the Municipality shrouded in a pall-like longcloth sheet, without giving any offence to Mr. Harrison, but were he to appear at the bandstand in that garb, he would be, by Mr. Harrison's orders, hailed with a half-moon. Neither at the British Museum nor at any of the great national Libraries of Europe is the condition "respectable" insisted upon. And we, therefore, feel shy of this respectability. The word "citizens" excludes all Oudhite, Punjabi, Bombayite and Madrasi tourists.It would exclude also George Augustus Sala and Edwin Arnold, if they should feel disposed to pay a visit to our Library. In short, by these two words the present freedom is greatly contracted. The second condition says the Library is to be "supplemented by a Lending Department open only to subscribers and to the holders of shares in the present Library." This is not at all clear. We fail to perceive whether the books in the "Lending Department" should be distinct and separate, or whether the subscribers shall have the run of the one department as well as the other, but the free citizens should have no access to the books of the new department. In either case the condition is bad. At present both free comers and subscribers have the run of every part of the Library. The next condition (d) refers to the proposed Library tax. It is exceedingly objectionable and grossly unjust. It is designed to throw upon the people at large the cost of providing Zolas and Ouidas for the benefit of a select few of the richest of the community. The great mass of the dwellers in the huts and small tenements of Calcutta have nothing whatever to do with French or English novels, and it passes our understanding to make out why they should be taxed for such commodities. Libraries are national institutions, and in Europe imperial, and not municipal, funds are devoted for their maintenance. The London Corporation does not contribute even a penny a year for the support of the British Museum. But things are different in India. And Mr. Harrison sees no impropriety in taxing Bengali-reading Bengalis for the benefit of their French and English reading rulers and conquerors. The British Museum obtains a money grant from Government, besides a copy of every book published in Great Britain and Ireland under the Copyright Act; but here Sir Rivers Thompson will grant nothing from the provincial funds, or from the funds especially allotted every year for the support of science and literature. Under the circumstances an extra tax on the starving people appears, we admit, the most feasible, and the amount fixed is not likely to be large. But for all that we cannot but object to the principle of the taxation. True, taxation in India is not imposed under any civilized principle, and Mr. Harrison knows well enough that in some mufussil Municipalities thousands of Indians are taxed for band-stands for a score of Europeans or so, and such tax-payers are not allowed to appear within hearing distance of such stands; and by a parity of reasoning French novels for Europeans at the cost of Indian tax-payers who know no French, may pass muster. But our duty to justice and fairplay compels us to raise our voice alike against such taxation and such bandstands.

KALISTHANAS.

AMONG the different reasons we assigned the other day against the establishment of a slaughter-house in Cornwallis Street, one was, that orthodox Hindus would not use the flesh of any goat that had not been duly consecrated and sacrificed according to the Hindu ritual. A Commissioner tells us that this argument is untenable, inasmuch as the Corporation has made ample provisions in its scheme to meet the difficulty.He says that in the proposed slaughter-house there will be set up an image of Kali, that a Brahman will be appointed to officiate as priest and perform the daily worship, and that a Hindu Kamar will be engaged to slaughter goats and sheep in the orthodox style, right in front of the image of the goddess. If such should be the case, we shall of course have to withdraw our objection on that score. In urging it in the first instance we depended upon probabilities. We never could think for a moment that an institution of which the majority of managers are other than Hindus, could possibly take in hand the management of an idol-worshipping establishment. Nor could we make up our mind about Mr.Harrison assuming the role of the head *sebait* in it. However, as Lord Shaftsbury is now dead, there is no risk in an English officer under an English Government which descards the Decalogue assuming such a role, and if he will do so we would have nothing to say against it. Only for the sake of the people to be benefitted by it, we think, the place should be called a Kalisthan, and not a "slaughter-house." It is true Shakespere tells us that there is nothing in a name, but we know that Charles Lamb did not make out a very good case when he showed that the condition of a person under the name of Mr. Pig was very different from what he attained by being called Mr. Bacon. We know, too, that there are some monastaries in Europe which produce excellent health-giving wine and sell it, but Mr. Harrison will not allow us to call them wine-shops, or breweries. We remember, moreover, that in the time of Warren Hastings of infamous memory, the people of Bengal were called "Gentoos," but we naturally rebel at such a name, and won't have it, if we can help it. All this, however, bears little weight on the main question at issue, that of suppressing private slaughter-houses, under the Municipal Act. Section 287 of that Act says "no place shall be used as a slaughter-house within the town or suburbs, unless a license in writing for the use thereof as a slaughter-house has been obtained for the Commissioners in meeting other than an ordinary meeting," and that the Commissioners may, "at their descretion, from time to time grant such License." It is also provided (Section 289,) that the owner of every "slaughter-house within the town shall cause such drains to be made therein as shall be considered sufficient by the Commissioners, and (if required so to do by the Commissioners) shall cause all the floors and drains to be paved with stone or brick, and shall also cause a supply of water to be provided sufficient for keeping such place or slaughter-house in a clean and wholesome state." The law was passed in 1876 and that in continuation of a former Act, and its provisions were totally neglected until the idea struck of suppressing the slaughter-houses, with a view to drive business for the Corporation's own establishment. It would have been inconvenient under the circumstances, to grant licenses and insist upon sanitary improvements, and so a rule was framed the other day to prohibit the slaughtering of goats. This, to say the least, was arbitrary, but when men in high position choose to misuse power reposed in them there is no help for poor people. All this, however, applies to shops where animals are slaughtered for sale, and has nothing to do with religion, or with temples or abodes of Kali where animals are sacrificed as a sacred rite. But the Corporation cannot see the distinction. By an adroit changing of the word Kalisthan or the abode of Kali, into slaughter-house, it wants to suppress an important Hindu religious sacrifice, and hence the hue and cry. In Upper Chitpur Road there is a temple of Kali about a hundred and fifty years old, and there goats are sacrificed every day. A similar temple in Cornwallis Street(Siddhesvari's temple),a hundred years old, observes the same rite every day, and it would be most arbitrary, unjust, and oppressive exercise of power to suppress them under any plea whatever. If the observance of the right causes any insanitary conditions to arise, the same sanitary precautions may be, under the law, enforced there as in the Municipal slaughter-house, and nothing further can be reasonably asked or desired. And what is true as regards the temples we have named is equally true of all the Kalisthans properly so called, though not of slaughter-houses or meat shops which are also so designated by the municipal people. To suppress the real Kalisthans would be a positive onslaught on the religion of a great number of honest citizens, and we cannot but view the attempt with extreme disfavour. If people's religion require that they should eat no flesh-meat, except what has been duly consecrated, there must be sacrifices to produce it, and all that the sanitary guardians of the city have to see is that the sacrifices are so conducted as not to produce a nuisance. This, however, the city authorities have neglected to do for ten years and more, and now, instead of making sacrifices innocuous, wish to aggravate it.Mr.Harrison,the other day,said that the question of the proposed slaughter-house concerned not sanitation but sentiment. We join issue with him. We unhesitatingly declare that the concentration of a number of small sources of evil in one spot is an aggravation, and not a mitigation, of evil. The Kalisthans may be unsavoury, but they are small and scattered, each sacrificing at an average two or three goats per day, and the heat and sun-light of our climate are quite sufficient to decompose and destroy whatever emanations may arise from them; but the concentration of all of them cannot but produce an intolerable nuisance. No amount of stone floors and flushing can prevent it. The road-side municipal urinals are standing proofs of this fact. We had occasion once, some years ago, to pass by the Municipal slaughter-house at Tangra, and we have not yet forgotten the sickening stench which assailed our nostrils in its neighbourhood. The Chairman, the Health-Officer, and the Engineer of the Corporation might deny the stench; but so did they deny the bad smells of which the editor of the *Englishman* complained in the neighbourhood of his office.The experience of the civilized world is decisive in this respect. It is decidedly against having slaughter-houses in the midst of thickly-peopled towns, and it is too late in the day to argue about it now. That which is *in se* bad, cannot be good because a Municipal Corporation gets it up. Mr. Harrison admits that there is a good deal of sentiment involved in the case, and we do not deny it. A notoriously vegetenarian nation like the Hindus cannot but be shocked at the sight of a large slaughter-house in their midst. Whether it be really inodorous or not, matters little. The sight is enough. In the position where the *butcher khana* is proposed to be established, surrounded by pukha houses, some of them three storeys high, from the tops of which delicate Hindu ladies will be exposed to the sight of carcases hanging round in large numbers, or being skinned or hacked, not for a moment but all through the livelong day—a more disgusting arrangement could not readily be thought of by civilized man. Nor is there the slightest necessity for it. The bulk of the people do not want it, and the principle of local

option which applies to brothels and gin palaces in England applies equally to this. If a few of the Municipal Commissioners and their friends long for flesh-meat slaughtered in a municipal slaughter-house they can easily get their supplies from Tangra, or have a separate slaughter-house beyond the town limits, but they have no right to claim any consideration for their gratuitous attempt to insult and offend and shock their Hindu neighbours by having a slaughter-house right in the middle of their dwellings, and all for the sake of saving for their servants the trouble of going to a distance for their supplies. In the Upper Provinces and the Panjab, Hindu sentiment (call it prejudice if you will) is so far respected that no butchery is allowed within urban limits, and no butcher's meat is allowed to be brought into a town without a careful covering with thick cloth, and the Hindus of Calcutta have not forfeited their claim to the same consideration, because some few of their children have become irreligous reprobates. The good sense of the European Commissioners will, we have no doubt, at once grasp the true bearings of the case, and avoid gratuitously insulting and offending their Hindu fellow-citizens.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

A CONTEMPORARY who was at some pains to correct an error as to the date of the opening of the Indo-Colonial Exhibition at London, and asserted that the ceremony was to come off on the 14th instant and not on the 4th was it seems, in the wrong. For, the opening ceremony of this historic exhibition is a *fait accompli*, and was held on the 4th as originally announced. Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress condescended personally to preside at the ceremony, supported by all that is beautiful, rich and noble in the land. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attended on his Royal Mother as President of the Executive Committee. In this His Royal Highness appropriately followed the footsteps of his late noble father, the lamented Prince Consort, who was the father of International Exhibitions, in England. But even he could never have dreamt of the splendid and varied collection from the East and the West, from "the far rich Ind," now no longer rich alas, and "diverse climes beyond," that burst upon the astonished gaze of all England on Monday last. His illustrious son who assisted in the great show rivals him in the orator's art and made an impressive and eloquent address. His Royal Highness said that the display made by India and the colonies at the ParisExihibition in 1878 led him to express a hope that the subjects of England would be enabled to witness the marvellous development that had been made by their Indian and Colonial brethren. His Highness dwelt upon the hearty response that had been made throughout the Empire to the invitations of the Commission and upon the enthusiastic and successful preparations made everywhere. The response of the Government of India, His Highness said, was most cordial and its collections had been supplemented by generous contributions by the Native Princes, and by the valuable assistance rendered by the Viceroy and by the Provincial Governors in India. His Royal Highness concluded by hoping that the Exhibition would stimulate commercial enterprise in all parts of the dominion. Her Majesty in reply said that she was sincerely grateful to witness the successful results of the exertions made by the Prince of Wales, whose expectations Her Majesty shared. Her Majesty hoped that the Exhibition would strengthen the bonds of union now existing in every portion of her Empire. The procession that was formed, is reported to have been a most brilliant pageant, and the ceremony altogether grand and imposing. The concourse of people assembled was immense and the weather, unlike at the opening of the Calcutta International Exhibition, brilliant. It augured, let us hope, a brilliant future for the material, social and political progress of India whose products were so largely represented in the Exhibition.

THE GENERAL result of the Liberal meetings which have been held to discuss Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule and Land Purchase Bills, shows that there is a decided opposition to the proposed exclusion of the Irish members from the Imperial Parliament. Mr. Gladstone has issued a manifesto to his Midlothian constituents in which he states that he has received conclusive assurance of sympathy from America and the colonies with his Irish proposals. He criticises the conflicting views held by those who have seceded from the Liberal ranks, and urges concession to the Irish demands while England is free and strong, instead of yielding hereafter to terror. In conclusion, he urges the necessity of the Commons deciding whether Ireland should be allowed to manage her own affairs, the details of which he believes are capable of arrangement. In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington gave notice of a for the rejection of the second reading of Mr. Gladstone's Bills.

A PROBABLE Viceregal visit to Hydrabad at the close of the Simla season in November is talked of.

THE Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, member of the Board of Revenue, goes on leave for a month and half from the 10th of June next. Mr. Horace Cockerell also goes on leave in July.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Kuch Behar has, we hear, finally abandoned his idea of proceeding to England this year. He has already repaired to Darjeeling

THE foreign mail day has been changed. From the 15th instant the mail will leave Bombay on Tuesday and Calcutta on Saturday. The 18th instant will be the last Tuesday mail-day and the first Saturday mail will leave Calcutta on the 22nd.

HER HIGHNESS the Begum of Bhopal is, it is satisfactory to see, initiating measures of reforms under the advice of her new minister, Nawab Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadoor. All transit duties hitherto levied on the Bhopal-Indor road which runs through Her Highness' territories have been abolished. This, we take it, is the first instalment of the measures of reforms to be inaugurated in the regime of the able and energetic minister.

THE installation ceremony of His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir takes place at Jummoo to-day. The ceremony will be a most imposing one, and distinguished personages throughout India have been invited to be present at the installation. We regret that distance and want of leisure precludes us from personally paying our homage to His Highness on this auspicious occasion, but we sincerely wish him joy, and pray for him long life, prosperous rule and freedom from care on all scores.

THE BIRTH-DAY honors *Gazette* of the year will be of special interest to the Anglo-Burmese gentry. Mr. Bernard is expected to be made a K.C.S.I. Colonel Sladen, comes in, we hear, for a C.S.I. and Sir Harry Prendergast won't have much to complain, for he has had his carpet-knightship already. It is rumoured that the editor of an Anglo-Indian daily has been recommended for some little bit of honor and will probably have some conferred on him in recognition of his services. Mr. Juland Danvers is appointed a K.C.S.I. General Hardinge and Viscount Downe, C.I.E.s.

THE Bankruptcy Bill was introduced into the Viceroy's Legislative Council on Thursday. The bill which was circulated last summer is on the lines of Mr. Chamberlain's new Bankruptcy Act of England and repeals the obsolete Indian Insolvency Act of 1845. The new law will not be applied to the whole of British India, but only to specified towns, such as Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, leaving the Mafussil generally under the C. P. Code. Provision, however, will be made enabling the Presidency Courts in certain cases to deal with mufassil debtors. When the bill is passed, Parliament will be asked for supplementary legislation to give the measure the required extra-territorial jurisdiction. The revised Bill emphasises the feature of official control and retains imprisonment for debt, though Mr. Ilbert personally thinks that imprisonment is bad for the debtor, bad for the creditor, and bad for the country. Provision has not been made that a writ of the Bankruptcy court should take effect in the Native States where fraudulent debtors might abscond, for the remedy is beyond the competence of the Indian Legislature to apply; strict official control will be maintained over Indian insolvency; in administering insolvent states, the employment of official Assignees will be the rule and that of the creditors' trustee the exception. The propriety of safeguarding the interests of the existing establishment is recognised.

THE *Englishman* announces that Dr. Burgess having been appointed Director-General of the Archæological Survey Department, the appointment of Mr. Fleet, of the Bombay Civil Service, as Epigraphist, is to be abolished. The epigraphic work, which was never heavy, and had often to be created for the sake of keeping up appearances, will in future be done by experts in Europe, who will make their own arrangements with Dr. Burgess. This is really an unkind cut to the University of Calcutta and the Government of Bengal. It was only the other day that the former resolved to establish an epigraphic tripos, and the latter promised to endow it with an annual prize of Rs. 500, and the fee of two chairs in the Madrassa and the Presidency Colleges, and here is a drenching shower of cold water on the project. We are not, however, surprised at it. We expected and said as much at the time. This, however, need not interfere with the creation of the chairs. If the chairs do no other good and they can do little, they will bring extra grist to the mill of some favoured individual or other.

BESIDES the officers named last week, Colonel Tanner accompanies the Thibet Mission as Survey Officer, Dr. Oldham as geologist and Dr. Cunningham as Botanist and Naturalist. Mr. Warry who also is to be one of the party, belonged to the Consulate Service in China, and may be taken as an expert or specialist of the matter connected with the object of the mission. Babu Sarat Chundra Das whose previous journeys to Thibet makes him an authority on all subjects connected with Thibet and who rendered valuable services to Mr. Macaulay during his late Chinese mission and was rewarded with a C. I. E. accompanies the mission. The objects of the mission are of course "purely commercial," and the Thibetans need not be apprehensive that the intentions are any thing but peaceable, though it will have with it an army "too large for an escort and too small for fighting purposes." The geologist, the botanist and the naturalist will be there only to take note of the flora and the fauna of the regions, its mineral resources and its other striking natural features. The Thibetans will, we are afraid, be hardly pleased with their prospects, since Mr. Macaulay's mission will not be the only mission that is likely to oblige them with a visit. The Bible will follow in the wake of the Ledger Book, and what else will or may follow the Thibetans may be left to draw their own conclusions. The students of the Missionary Associations of the Scotish Universities have, we understand, resolved to unite together to start a foreign mission, whose field of operation will be Sikkim and Thibet. The zealous missionaries will, it is said, start very shortly, probably because they may be unwilling to let some brother missionaries steal a march over them by presenting themselves in the field first and establishing a prior claim to soul-curing.

THE concession made to Charitable Societies and Benevolent Funds in respect to the income tax has, we are glad to see, been extended to educational institutions as well. The Govern-

ment has been pleased to exempt incomes of Universities or other Associations or bodies existing solely for educational purposes from the liability to the tax. We take it that private schools and colleges will come under this category as those bodies exist "solely for educational purposes." They have generally to cope with very great disadvantages and difficulties, and receive no aid from Government. The concession we are sure will be specially welcome to them. In this connection it would be interesting to know whether clubs, libraries, municipalities or Road Cess Funds would be liable to pay the tax, and whether the Government proposes to tax itself, for it has a certain income.

WE give below the result of the last B. A Examination :—

	Pass	Honors	Total
Presidency College	35	32	67
Metropolitan Institution.....	64	15	79
Free Church Institution	53	9	62
General Assembly's Institution..	44	3	47
City College	17	8	25
St. Xavier's College..	7	3	10
London Missionary College..... ..	7	0	7

The result is but another record of triumph of our private educational institutions. It will be seen from the above that the Metropolitan Institution has passed 79 candidates, which is by far the largest number in the list and the Presidency College has passed only 67. This satisfactory result shows that the Institution has maintained its reputation as the first native college in Bengal. Of the successful candidates of the Presidency College, eight have taken honors in two subjects. The City College, however, carries off the palm, having passed a candidate who has taken Honors in all the three branches, namely in English, Sanscrit and Philosophy as well, and has taken the first place in English and Sanscrit. Another City College student has taken the first place in History. In fact all the first grade honors in Sanskrit and History have been obtained by the City Collegemen. This, it will be remembered, is the first time that the College sent candidates to the B. A. Examination. The Presidency College maintains its superiority in Philosophy, Mathematics and Science in all which branches its candidates stand first. Two additions this year have been made to our small number of "sweet girl graduates" and one girl has taken Honors in Sanscrit, and stands pretty high in the list. 331 students in all have attained the pass standard and 149 have taken Honors in various branches. The result on the whole may be taken as fairly satisfactory.

TELEGRAMS.

THE EGYPTIAN troops who will form the Garrison of Suakin have arrived at their destination. The Madras regiments have embarked for India and all Indian troops will leave by the 20th instant. The latest advices from Dongola state that large bodies of Mahdists are massing there. Ahmad Mooktar Pasha's demand for counter proposals made to Sir H. D. Wolff has been withdrawn by the order of the Porte.

THE Socialistic evil is spreading in America. 15000 men met at Chicago on the 4th instant, and the order of the police to disperse was stoutly resisted and a desperate encounter ensued. Bombs were thrown among the police, five of whom were shot dead and many wounded. 50 rioters were shot. Widespread strikes in favour of the 8 hour's movement are taking place all over the United States, and it is alleged that the movement is instigated by foreign Socialists. The riots are said to be largely influenced by President Cleaveland's attempts in his recent message, to throw all the blame, for former disturbances, on "the grasping action of employers."

TENDERS WERE invited in London for a loan for the Government of India of 6 millions sterling at 3 per cent. The minimum rate was 86. The discount in other words was 14 per cent. The amount tendered has reached twenty millions. Tenders at 87-12 will receive in full.

NEWS from Meshed says that the prospects of a settlement are not improving. The Boundary Commission have marched towards Oxus from Char Shumba, and may reach it by the 25th. The heat is terrific, and the country unhealthy. Difficulties are expected there which must be settled by the two Cabinets and the rumour that the Commission must be detained on the spot pending the arrangement of any dispute, has raised feelings of despair alike among Europeans and Indians.

THE GARSTIN case occupied Monday and Tuesday when the prosecution closed their case. The case for the defence began on Wednesday. Mr. Norton on behalf of the Zamindar said that absolutely no motive had been proved against his client. The case against him was a persecution and not a prosecution, the object of which was to damage Mr. Crole. Mr. Norton had subphoenaed 80 witnesses. Mr. Turner, the Magistrate of Madura, admitted that he was at Madras before the case was transferred to his file, and while there he had a conversation about it with Mr. Garstin and with Col. Guthrie, Inspector General of Police. Mr. Norton's attempt to elicit from Mr. Crole evidence as to his relations with the Government and Mr. Garstin was checked by the court. The only reply obtained was that he never in any way suggested to the Zamindar to get rid of Mr. Garstin.

M. DELYANNIS disavows the speech attributed to him in reply to the deputation which waited on him last week. The text of the reply which was received from the Greek Government to the ultimatum sent by the Great Powers was more conciliatory than was as first reported. In it Greece promised gradually to disarm. The Great powers, however, were not satisfied with this reply, and required a more precise promise to disarm. On the reassembling of Parliament after the Easter recess. Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question, said that the time allowed to Greece for replying to the Ultimatum of the Great Powers had expired. No definitive reply had been received from Greece respecting disarmament, and Mr. Gladstone said that her previous reply was both inadequate and unsatisfactory. He intimated that if the reply is inadequate steps would be taken immediately to secure the objects of the Powers. The Great Powers accordingly presented a fresh collective note to Greece. The whittling down of an "ultimatum" into a "collective note" is significant.

THERE is little chance, however, of a peaceable settlement unless Greece should see proper to change front once more. The Greek Government in reply to the second collective note of the Powers has refused to offer any further explanations. The ministers representing the foreign Powers except France and Russia have left Athens and Greek troops are concentrating on the frontier. The representative of France will remain at his post, but his Russian colleague is awaiting orders from his Government, with respect to its intentions towards Greece at the present crisis.

A BILL has been introduced in Parliament by Mr. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, for the temporary continuance of the Arms Act.

CHOLERA has broken out in Venice.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—SURPASSINGLY EFFICACIOUS AS A RESTORATIVE MEDICINE AND FOOD.—Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes :—"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. The practice which often prevails of mixing certain ingredients with Cod Liver Oil, to render it agreeable to the taste, is highly objectionable, for we have it on the authority of Dr. de Jongh himself, that anything which sophisticates it, takes largely from its therapeutic value. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with in such uniform combination." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned books and pamphlets :

1. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for March 1886 and from 1st April 1886 to 31st March 1886.
2. Ditto relating to the trade by land of British India from April 1885 to January 1886.
3. The Theory of Bi-metallism by D Barbour Esq,
4. Indian Meteorological Memoirs by Henry F, Blanford, F. R. S. vol. III. and IV.
5. Papers on Department of Agriculture Central Provinces
6. Indian Telegraph Guide, Part II.
7. Record of the Geological Survey of India 1886.
8. Prices and Wages in India.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*May 5, 1886.*

GENERAL.—Baboo Nunda Krishna Bose, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 of Act VI. (B.C.) of 1880, in that district.

In modification of the order of this date, Mr. G. M. Currie, Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack, is allowed leave for two months and twenty days, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th proximo.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Mr. Charles Medlycott Jones of his appointment as a Lieutenant in the Chittagonge Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Baboo Nobin Chunder Mitter, Second Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Patna Division, is allowed leave for three weeks, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Jugdum Sahoy, Temporary Special Sub-Deputy Collector, employed under the Public Works Department of this Government, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector, of the fourth grade, with effect from the 1st April 1886, but will continue to be employed on his presten deputation until further orders.

Baboo Sheo Sunker Singh, Temporary Special Sub-Deputy Collector, employed under the Public Works Department of this Government, is appointed to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the fourth grade, with effect from the 1st April 1886, but will continue to be employed on his present deputation until further orders.

Baboo Nadia Chand Datt, acted as Sub-Deputy Collector, Khurda, Puri, from the 1st January to the 31st March 1885.

Mr. F. R. S. Collier, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhum, is allowed leave for six weeks, under section 72, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present charge by Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Samuells.

Captain W. Hastings is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Judge of the Small Cause Court in that cantonment, but will remain on deputation under the Government of India, until further orders.

Mr. C. W. E. Pittar, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Cuttack.

Baboo Gogun Chunder Das, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Puri is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in that district.

Mr. P. H. O Brien, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Naraingunge, Dacca, is allowed leave for seven weeks, under section 72, chapter, V of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 30th March last.

Registration.—Baboo Bhubaneshwar Persad is appointed to act as Rural Sub-Registrar of Colgong, in the District of Bhaugulpore, during the absence, on deputation, of Syed Hossain Quilly Khan, or until further orders.

Education.—Mr. C. T. Ambler is appointed to be Secretary to the District School Committee of Monghyr, *vice* General C. Murray.

Baboo Gogun Chunder Das, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Puri, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of that district *vice* Baboo Kedar Nath Biswas, transferred.

The Houble Sir William Comer Petheram, K. T., Q. C., Chief Justice, is appointed to be President of the Bethune School Committee, Calcutta.

Dr. Guru Das Banerjee, M. A., D. L., is appointed to be a member of the Committee for the management of the Bethune School, Calcutta, *vice* Baboo Bhoyrub Chunder Banerjee, deceased.

Medical.—Surgeon R. Macrae, Civil Surgeon, Julpigori, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for six months on sick certificate.

JUDICIAL.—Baboo Haris Chunder Chowdhry is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Sherepore Bench, in the District of Bogra, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Moulvie Mahomed Saheb Abu Yousof is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Bench at the sudder station of the District of Rungpore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Baboo Tej Chunder Mookerjee, Additional Munsif of Jungipore in Murshidabad, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Shahabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Buxar as Second Munsiff,

Baboo Gobindo Dev Mookerjee, First Munsiff of Bhanga, Furridpore, now on deputation as Additional Munsiff of Sasseram, in Shahabad, is appointed to be a Munsiff in the District of Murshidabad, to be ordinarily stationed at Jungipore, *vice* Baboo Tej Chunder Mookerjee.

Baboo Aughore Nath Ghose, Second Subordinate Judge Tipperah, at present officiating as Additional Subordinate Judge, of Chittagonge, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge of Bankura for three months.

In modification of the order dated the 17th October 1885.

Baboo Khetter Prosad Mookerjee, Munsiff of Sonamgunge, in the District of Sylhet, is appointed to be an Additional Munsiff in the district of Rajshaye with effect from the 27th November last.

Mr. H. R. H. Coxe, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is vested temporarily with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Grant of Leave to Munsiffs.—Baboo Chundi Churn Sen, First Munsiff of Midnapore, is allowed furlough for one month, under section 132, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the furlough granted him on the 10th September 1885.

Advertisements.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

SEALED tenders will be received up to noon on the 17 th instant for the supply of 150 sets of pony harness for Conservancy carts, and one set of double harness to be delivered at South Gowkhanah of the Corporation within one month from date of order.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by sample of pony harness and Rs. 100 as earnest money.

3. The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

4. Further information required may be obtained on application.

UDAY NARAIN SINGHA,
Supdt. of Stores.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

SEALED tenders will be received up to noon on the 25th instant, for the supply of 400,000 cubic ft. of well pugged and well burnt Jhama Khoa up to 31 st March, 1887.

Each tender may be for 20,000 cubic ft. in multiples of that amount, and must be accompanied by Rs. 10 per cent. as earnest money, which will be returned in case the tender is not accepted.

The Jhama Khoa is to be broken so as to pass freely through a ring 2½ in diamater, and to be stacked at the Municipal Depots at Nimtolah, Bagbazar, or along the Circular-road foot-path as may be directed.

If stacking along Circular road is directed Municipal waggons will be made available for carriage to the Depot, and the Khoa will in that case be unloaded at the cost of the Commissioners.

The successful tenderer must sign a deed of contract duly stamped and registered at his own expense within three weeks of the acceptance of the tender, and leave the earnest money in the hand of the Corporation as security for the due fulfilment of contract.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Any other information required may be obtained on application.

UDAY NARAIN SINGHA.
Supdt. of Stores,
Calcutta Municipality.

Calcutta Municipality,
5th May 1886.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CORPORATION.

DEAR SIR,

BE so good as to call a Special General Meeting of the Commissioners at an early day, to take into consideration the Memorial submitted by certain inhabitants of the town regarding the erection of a Slaughter-house at Cornwallis Street,

Yours, &c.,

Narendra Krishna.	J. G. Apcar.
Mahendra Lal Sircar.	Buderuddin Hyder.
Lalbehary Bysack.	Norendro Nath Sen.
Joygobind Law.	Omirtonath Mitter.
Ganendro Chunder Ghose	Zohurul Huq.
Ahmud.	Kally Nath Mitter.
W. J. Simmons.	

1st *May* 1886.

In compliance with the above requisition a Special General Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall on Saturday, the 15th of May 1886, at 4 P. M.

ROBERT TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

3rd *May* 1886.

THE JORASANKO DRUGGISTS HALL

373, UPPER CHITPORE ROAD.

Dr. Sasi Bhusan Srimani, L. M. S., late Physician to H. H. the Moharaja of Kashmeer.

Advice gratis—from 7 to 10 A. M., in the morning and 5 to 6 P. M. in the evening. 352

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

An efficient substitute for Quinine. Sold by the principal European and Native druggists of Calcutta. Obtainable from the Superintendent, Botanical Garden Calcutta. Post free, at—4 oz., Rs. 6 : 8 oz., Rs. 11, 16 oz., Rs. 20-12. Cash with order. 305

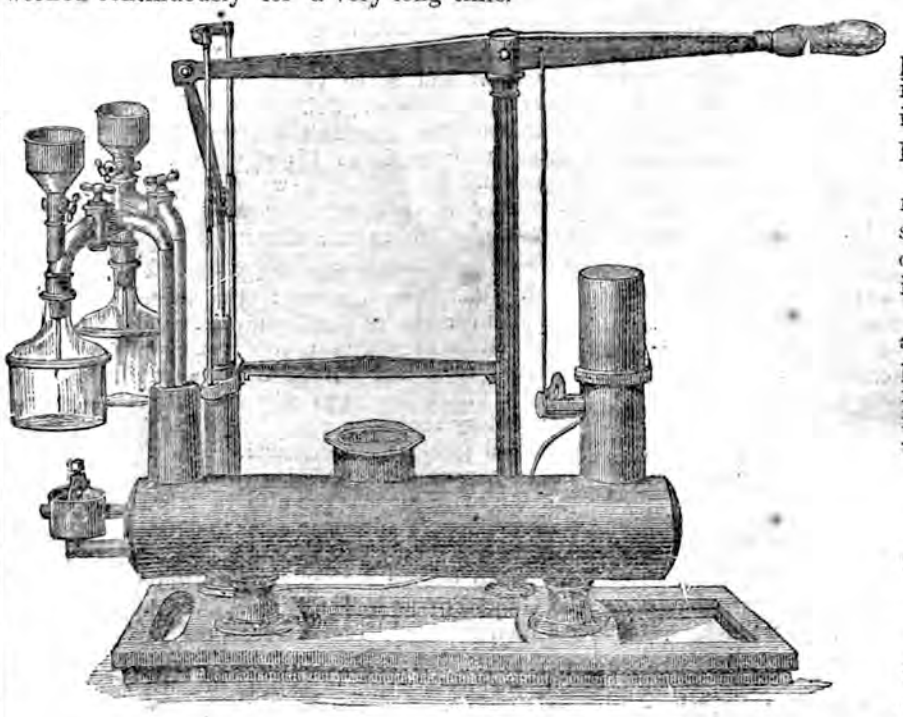
A pamphlet entitled "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases"—by S. S. Lawrence to be had from Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo, Ophthalmic Opticians—Opticians of the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India, Old Bond Street, London, Rampart Row, Bombay, 3-4 Hare Street, Calcutta. 283

DOMESTIC ICE MACHINES

For the production of pure solid tasteless ice;—2 lbs in 20 minutes

THE PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINE.

THESE well known machines have been perfected with all the latest improvements and as now made they are not liable to get out of order. Once set up they are always ready to hand for the production of a cold drink or for the manufacture of ice in solid blocks; they can also be worked continuously for a very long time.



An illustrated pamphlet containing full instructions for working is supplied to each purchaser.

A. & Co. have just received a large consignment of all kinds of these machines. An inspection is invited.

N. B. The public are warned against the purchase of counterfeits, the production of irresponsible manufacturers.

AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINES

For block Ice in Cylinders.

4lb size...Cash 250
2lb „ ... „ 175

N. B. Each Machine is tested before it is delivered.

Cash Prices.

For an improved single action or one decanter Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 190
For an improved double action or two decanters Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 275
For an improved double cylinder Ice Machine complete with its requisites and packed in a case	Cash Rs. 375
Sulphuric Acid in stone jars containing about 40lb packed in case... ...	Cash Rs. 10-4
Extra Decanters, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather, Washers, Patent Wine Coolers, Rubber Bands. Bottle Elevators &c. can be supplied on application.	
Ice Boxes for preserving Ice &c.	Cash Rs. 22

ARLINGTON & CO.,
3b, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES,
CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

307

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at* 1s 6d, 3s, 5s. 6d.,
Sole Proprietors.

H SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.
AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

322

A. C. LAW & CO.,

180 CORNWALLIS STREET, CALCUTTA.

UNIVERSAL ORDER SUPPLIERS AND CALCUTTA AGENTS.

TO

Several Mofussil Residents, Zemindars, Merchants, Traders, Shop-keepers, Indigo Concerns, Tea Gardens, Government Offices and Newspers, &c. &c.

We are prepared to supply any and every description of goods, Miscellaneous requirements, Personal requisites, Household stores, Furnitures, Hardware, Builders and Artists' materials, Piece Goods, Provisions, Perfumery, Stationery, Books, Fancy articles, Durable second-hand goods, Country Produce &c. &c., from the local market, at a commission of 5 per cent., on the actual invoice cost. On orders above Rs. 500 at a time, a commission at the rate of 2½ per cent., is charged. All orders received are carefully and promptly executed within the shortest notice, if accompanied with a full remittance or sound reference at Calcutta.

We also transact every description of commission merchants and General Agency business, the terms of which can be learnt on application to—

A. C. LAW & Co,,
180, *Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.*

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

President :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.

Vice-Presidents :

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K. G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

INDIAN BRANCH

Chief Office for India. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

J. C. MACGREGOR, ESQ., Receiver, High Court.
W. C. MORGAN, ESQ., Solicitor.
ROBERT STEEL, ESQ., Merchant.

Local Life Manager for India, CHARLES J. G. PATERSON, 1, Hasting Street.

Solicitors,—MORGAN & CO., 1, Hasting Street.

All sorts of Assurances are effected in this Office. Table of Annual premiums for a special number of years for the Insurance of Rs. 1000 to be paid at death. The policy continuing in force after the premiums have been exhausted.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments	By 15 payments	By 20 payments	Age next Birth-day
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
20	62 2 0	46 8 0	39 0 0	20
25	64 12 0	48 8 0	41 0 0	25
30	68 8 0	51 10 0	44 0 0	30
35	73 8 0	56 0 0	47 12 0	35
40	79 8 0	61 0 0	52 2 0	40
45	86 0 0	66 10 0	57 8 0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.						Age next Birth-day
	Age 60		Age 50		Age 55		
	Rs.	As P.	Rs.	As P.	Rs.	As. P.	
20	32	2 0	34	14 0	38	14 0	20
25	36	0 0	40	0 0	46	0 0	25
30	42	4 0	48	0 0	57	6 0	35
35	50	0 0	59	2 0	75	4 0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms. 302

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Description of a Large Clock now under Construction by the undersigned, which will be on view at their show Rooms during October.

THE CLOCK is an 8 day spring striking clock, striking the hours on a large full toned gong and chiming the quarters on 8 Bells, which can be changed to the Cambridge chimes (which are on 4 Bells.) In connection with the clock there is a perpetual Calendar which gives the correct days of all the various months including the 29 days of February in the Leap year. There is also a military Procession worked by the clock representing various branches of the British Army consisting of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry and the staff in review order, there is also a sentry on duty who salutes, a Drummer who beats the Drum, a Bugler who raises his Bugle to his mouth every few minutes, the whole of these figures are arranged at the top of the dial. There is also a Musical Instrument which is discharged by the clock and plays whilst the Procession is marching in review.

Near the bottom of the clock is placed a military Band which is concealed by a curtain and which is raised every hour when the Music is playing and the procession moving and falls again immediately after the clock has struck and remains drawn until the next hour. The case is made of Ebonized Mahogony and is about 6 feet high, 3 feet 6 inches wide and 2 feet 6 inches deep, ornamented with Brass mounts consisting of a large Vase at top and a large Pine at each corner of top of body of case, a large bell shaped dome with brass ornaments, each side of body of case in front are brass figures flowers and wreaths and is supported on Lions Claw-feet with men's heads. The circles on the dial to show minutes, hours, days of the month &c., are engraved and silvered, the centre and sides of the dial are richly enamelled. At the sides of the Case are massive brass ornamental handles and ornamental fret work.

COOKE & KELVEY

CALCUTTA,

MANUFACTURERS

Of the Large Mechanical and Musical Clocks Supplied to the Government of India

ALSO

Manufacturers of the Oriental Musical and Mechanical Clock,

Supplied to the Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore.

COOKE & KELVEY'S WATCHMAKERS

311

VERY VERY IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Let this not escape any one's notice.

SEEDS ! SEEDS!! SEEDS !!!

If any one has a mind to grow early crops of our country vegetables including "Begoons" of several kinds, "Sims" or Beans of many varieties, Sags of sorts, "Laoos" of many sorts, Sankalloo, Palla Shusha, Palla Jhinga, Barsati Moolla, &c. &c., each packet containing 25 sorts can be had here now at Rs. 1-8.

20 Sorts of all sorts of native fruit seeds per packet Re. 1.

20 Sorts of ornamental trees, shrubs and choice creeper seeds per packet Rs. 1-8.

10 Sorts of rainy season flower seeds including Benares double Zinnia, Balsam, &c. &c., per packet, Re. 1.

All the above seeds were grown and collected in our vegetable-growing garden at Hatiarah, a place best suited for their growth.

Any one requiring plants should lose no time to communicate with the undersigned without delay, so that he may have his supplies just when the rains first set in. In doing so a small advance is necessary.

For our new list of plants and seeds send half anna postage stamp.

"Krishi Tatwa" for six years, most part pictorial, bound in one volume. Rs. 5—reduced from Rs. 8. Those who have a mind to learn Indian Agriculture, Horti and Floriculture and to become a clever gardener, should never lose this rare opportunity. Such rare books so low in price cannot be had for years more. The book consists of nearly 1300 pages written in so simple Bengali language. Send for the books and the seeds without delay. Fail not to take Brinjal and Moolla seeds received direct from Jara, the like of which was never before seen. The former at 12ans., and the latter at 8ans. per tolla.

PIKEPARA NURSELY, CALCULTA; *April* 1886. } NETTO G. CHATTERJEA.

HAROLD AND CO.;

3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

HARMONIUMS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, solid wood with Expression Knee-swell	Rs	75
4 „ „ „ „	„	90
Either of the above can be had folding, fitted in a travelling case, at a cost of Rs 10 extra.		
5 Octaves, in solid oak case	Rs	120
5 „ „ „ „ „ with expression stop	„	135
5 „ in American Walnut	„	150
5 „ in solid polished oak...	„	160
5 „ 3 stops, in solid polished oak	„	200
5 „ 8 „ „ „ „	„	250
5 „ 13 „ „ „ „	„	450
5 „ 14 „ „ „ „	„	500
HAROLD & Co.'s Folding Organista or Travelling Harmonium, 3½ octaves in case	„	150

"HARMONI FLUTES"

OR

"BOX-HARMONIUMS."

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 1 stop, in box...	„	40
3 „ 1 „ „ „ (superior).....	„	50
3 „ 3 stops „ „	„	75
3½ „ 1 stop „ „	„	90
3½ „ 3 stops „ „	„	95
Self-Instruction Book for the above...	„	3

HAROLD FLUTES.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR PLAYING BENGALI OR HINDUSTANI AIRS.

CASH PRICES.

3 Octaves, 4 stops, in box	„	125
3½ „ 4 „ „ „	„	150

CLARIONETS.

Clarionets in B flat, of cocoa wood, 13 German Silver Keys, in velvet-lined wooden box, with lock and key. ... ... Cash Price Rs. 35.

Clarionets, in B flat, E flat, or C, of cocoa-wood, with German silver tips, keys, and rings, very highly finished, in mahogany velvet-lined box, with lock and key. Cash Price Rs. 88.

HAROLD & CO., 3, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA. 333

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE STATESMAN

[EDITED BY ROBERT KNIGHT.]

NOW PUBLISHES A

WEEKLY EDITION,

CONTAINING ALL THE

Editorials,
London Letters,
Illustrated Letters,
Political Letters,
Social Letters,
Correspondence,

AND THE MORE IMPORTANT

Local News,
High Court Reports,
Mofussil News,
English News,

AND

General Intelligence from every part of India and Burmah,

TOGETHER WITH ALL THE

LATEST TELEGRAMS

That appear in the daily issue.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Rupees 6 per annum.

MOFUSSIL RATE:

Rupees 8 per annum.

[*Including Postage.*]

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

Subscribers are *particularly* requested to send 12 months' subscription, to avoid the opening of so many small accounts.

No subscribers registered for a shorter period than 6 months.

No registration without payment in advance. No Bills.

Specimen Copy Free.

On Application to—

THE MANAGER.
Statesman & Friend of India.
CALCUTTA.

324

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF

HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

ALL suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS or COLDS, and those affected with diseases of the Chest, Lungs and BRONCHIAL TUBES should take.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Prescribed by the leading medical authorities in all countries for the last twenty-five years with the greatest success, it continues to retain its reputation where all other medicines have failed.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP immediatately arrests the Cough, and Nightsweats, and the Appetite improves rapidly—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and healthy appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

GRIMAULT et CIE., PHARMACIENS DE 1RE CLASSE, PARIS.

GRIMAULT'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribed GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISCHARGES. These CAPSULES, unlike COPAIBA, have not the inconvenience of producing NAUSEA. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

ASTHMA! ASTHMA!

GRIMAULT'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMANIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

DUSART'S SYRUP

OF

LACTOPHOSHPATE OF LIME.

This syrup enriches the blood, and strengthens and restores all the vital energies. Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to our existence, and is indispensable for the formation of the bony and mascular system. When the body lacks the proper amount of Phosphate of Lime it gradually wastes away, and as soon as such symptoms are observed Dusart's Syrup (which is the natural restorer) should at once be taken.

DUSART'S SYRUP is of inestimable benefit to CONVALESCENTS, OLD or WEAKLY PEOPLE; and RICKETY CHILDREN find in it the calcareous elements required for the solidification of the bones.

DUSART'S SYRUP is the best TONIC for LYMPHATIC subjects, and all suffering from DEBILITY, POORNESS of BLOOD and the EXCESSES of YOUTH. DUSART'S SYRUP arrests DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, and is well adapted to MOTHERS while SUCKLING during PREGNANCY.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE

OF

PEPSIC-PEPTONE

TONIC, DIGESTIVE, AND, NUTRITIVE.

CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE nourishes and sustain the Sick and Convalescent, without fatiguing the stomach by the process of disgestion; and is far superior to Beef Teas, Jellies, and Meat Extracts which cannot nourish the body if the digestive organs are weakened.

This delicious Tonic Wine contains active PEPSINE and PEPTONE or "*perfectly digested meat*," ready for immediate assimilation with the blood.

The reconstituent properties of CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPTONE WINE are acknowledged in the London and Paris Hospitals; where it is largely used for all affections of the STOMACH, LIVER, and INTESTINES, and for INDIGESTION, DISTASTE FOR FOOD, ANÆMIA, CONSUMPTION, DIABETES, DYSENTERY, FEVERS; in extreme weakness and exhaustion arising from TUMOURS, CANCEROUS AFFECTIONS, and all wasting diseases, wherever an extra amount of nourishment is required.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSIC PEPTONE WINE cannot be too highly recommended as a TONIC STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE to the AGED, DELICATE FEAMLES, Lymphatic Subject and children, and to increase the quantity and richness of the milk while suckling. 300

CAUTION.

With regard to the notice published recently in the Statesman, Banga Basi, Daynik and other papers under the signature of Baykantha Nath Roy Chowdhry at present residing at No. 17 Kalli Prasaud Dutt's Street, Calcutta for sale of a portion of Pergunnah Kagmari share 6 annas bearing Touji number 45 in the Collectorate, of Mymensingh and for letting in Putni some revenue-paying Mehals in Pegunnah Atia in the same district, the public are hereby cautioned against purchasing or taking in Putni the said properties or any portion of the same from the said Baykantha Nath Roy Chowdhry, as Sreemutty Jahnavi Chowdhranee of Santosh in the District of Mymensingh is the recorded Proprietor in the Collectorate of Mymensingh and is right-fully in possession thereof and the said Boykantha Nath Roy Chowdhry, has no power of disposition over or of creating any incumbrance upon the said properties and that any one wishing to purchase have it. Putni or advance any sum on Mortgage or hypothecation of the said properties or any portion there—of and in any way dealing with the said Boykantha Nath Roy Chowdhry with reference to the said properties or any portion thereof will do so at his own risk and peril.

7 Old Post Office Street
Calcutta, dated this 17th
day of April 1886.

DAS AND DE,
Attorney-at-Law and Attorneys for Seremutty JahnaviChoudhrani Zemindar Pergunnah Kagmari Santosh, Tangail, District of Mymensingh.

F. & C. OSLER

Calcutta,

GLASS MANUFACTURERS IN ORDINARY TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Gold Medal. { LONDON EXHIBITIONS...1851-1862. / PARIS EXHIBITION..... 1878. / CALCUTTA EXHIBITION...1883-84. } **For Glass**

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLORED GLASS

CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, AND WALL LIGHTS.

MANUFACTURERS AND PATENTEES OF

KEROSINE AND VEGETABLE OIL LAMPS.

MANUFACTURERS OF CUT AND PLAIN CRYSTAL

Table Glassware.

MANUFACTURERS OF CRYSTAL AND COLOURED GLASS, TABLES, WHATNOTS, CHAIRS, COUCHES AND OTHER

Glass Furniture.

IMPORTERS OF VENETIAN, BOHEMIAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH DECORATIVE AND ORNAMENTAL GLASSWARE

Manufacturers of Crystal Glass Fountains and Fish Bowls

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC

Venetian Mirrors.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL

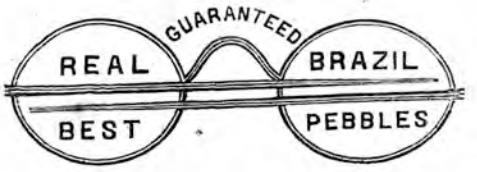
Art Pottery.

The attention of Native gentlemen is called to the splendid stock now exhited in their show rooms. The subject of price has received great attention. Purchasers will find that they can obtain OSLER'S goods at

The Lowest Price.

Compatible with the excellence of quality and workmanship which the firm has during the last 70 years endeavoured to maintain.

F. & C. OSLER,
CALCUTTA 304



Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	,,	10 0 0
Steel frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	,,	6 0 0
Best quality Smoke Neutral Tinted Shaped Eye Preserver.....	,,	10 0 0
Cataract Spectacles Crystals.....	,,	10 0 0
Testers can be sent on deposit of.....	,,	10 0 0

Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

HURRY DASS SREEMANEY,
Importer and Repairer of Spectacles,
319 No. 1, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.

Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84.

PATENT COUGH PILLS!!!

A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

To be had of STEPHENSON & *Co.*,
308 14, *Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.*

Notice.

This Press is prepared to undertake Job-work of all sorts at moderate charge.

Apply to Printer, *Hindoo Patriot* Press.

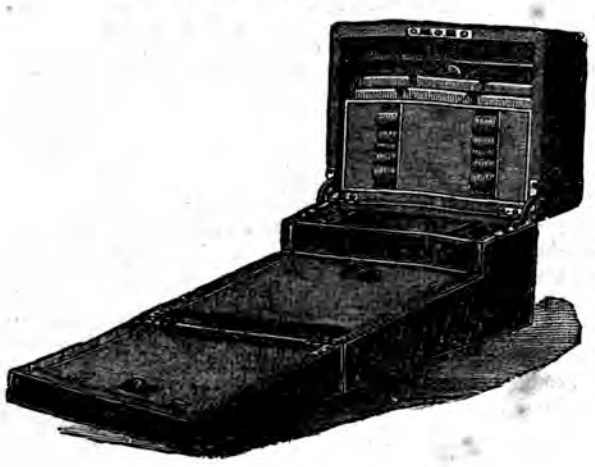
W. NEWMAN & CO., LIMITED.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

BOOKSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, PRINTERS, STATIONERS, AND DEALERS IN SURVEYING

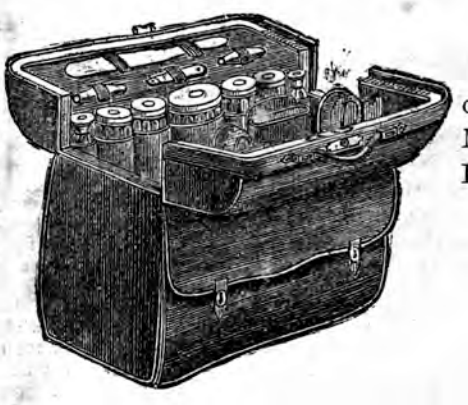
AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS,

PHOTOGRAPHIC NECESSARIES AND FANCY GOODS.



Despatch Boxes and Leather Writing desks, completely fitted with all necessaries for Ladies or Gentlemen, in handsome Russia, Morocco, Persian Leather or Fancy ormolu-mounted woods.

Prices from Rs. 20 to Rs. 400.



Dressing Bags for Lad or Gentlemen, in Strong Morocco, Russia and Cowhide Leathers, completely fitted.

Prices from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200.

Beautiful fitted Boxes of Water Colors, for Artists and Draughtsmen.

Prices from Rs. 5 8 to Rs. 85.

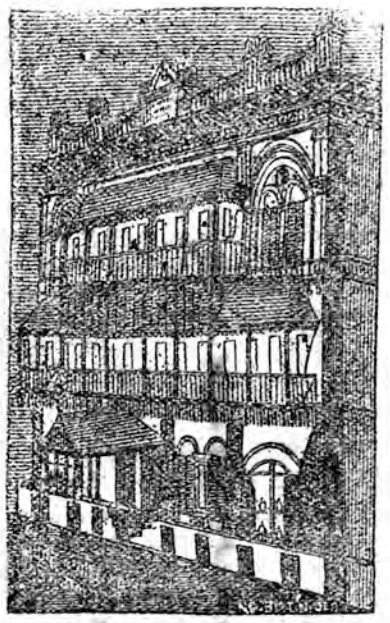
Complete Sets of Mathematical drawing Instruments, in Mahogany and Rosewood boxes for Artists and Draughtsmen.

Prices from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 200.

W. NEWMAN & CO., LIMITED.
4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
314

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

BY APPOINTMENT,
To His Highness the Maharajah Dheeraj
OF BURDWAN.
B. L. SEN & CO.,
KOBIRAJ, DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS.
Adi Ayur Veda Medical Hall.



No. 36, LOWER CHITPORE ROAD.
CALCUTTA

B. L. SEN & CO.'S
Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.,* 4 *Annas*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S
Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens week and failing eyesight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1 *Postage &c.,* 6 *Annas.*

B. L. SEN & CO.'S
Superior & Genuine Makaradhaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising, seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, gleet, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weekness of the brain from excessive mental labour, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 *grains Per Rupee or Rs.* 24 *per Tolah.*
Postage 4 *Annas.*

All the above preparations are prefectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

A detailed Price List and book of direction of other important medicines may be had gratis on application.

BENOD LAL SEN KOBIRAJ,
315 *Proprietor.*

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures, Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods, and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
R. HARDIE.
306 Secretary and Treasurer,

T. E. THOMSON & Co.,
9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.
HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,
IMPROVED MACHINE-MADE
GALVANIZED WIRE NETTING
SUITABLE FOR AVIARIES, CAGES, PIGEONS AND FOWL HOUSES
ALSO FOR TRAINING PLANTS CREEPERS &C.,
REGISTERED GARDEN ARCHES
ORNAMENTAL WIRE, FLOWER STANDS
SUSPENDING WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,
GARDEN SEATS AND CHAIRS,
GARDEN ENGINES, SYRINGES, ROLLERS
FOUNTAIN JETS AND HYDRONETTES
ORNAMENTAL BRONZED FOUNTAINS
LAWN MOWING MACHINES
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN TOOLS.
T. E. THOMSON & CO.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURE.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India. Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
738 PROPOSALS for..... .....Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia to be invested in Trustee for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on the application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
317 4/1 *Camac Street.*

১২৯৩ সাল **অরুণ ডায়েরী** ১২৯৩ সাল

ইহাতে পঞ্জিকা ও ডায়েরী উভয় উদ্দেশ্যই সুন্দররূপে সাধিত হইবে অরুণ ডায়েরী গৃহে থাকিলে আর পঞ্জিকার আবশ্যক হয় না। মূল্য ।০ পত্রান্তরে ব্লটিং অন্তরণিবিষ্ট ।৶ ডাঃ মাঃ ৶ ৮নং নিমুখানসামার ফার্ষ্ট লেন, অরুণ ডিপজিটারীতে শ্রীবিপিন বিহারী সরকারের নিকট প্রাপ্তব্য
174

THE
STANDARD.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £6,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE £880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS £3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for *Investment Family Provision, Self-Endowment for old age, and Protection to Partners or Creditors.*

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the *STANDARD* in this respect.

The Rates of Premium—will be found moderate, and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: GEO. L. KEMP,
27 Dalhousie Square. *Secretary.*
358

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN	Rs.	As
Per Month	1	2
,, Annum	11	8
,, Single Copy	0	1
IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	0
Arrear Do.	15	0

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER MUNDUL at the HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.